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Prints, Posters, Printing, and Poetry Are Subjects of New *Quarterly Journal*

A distressed poet, an enraged musician, a pious coachman, and a laundress are not merely two unhappy artists, a religious workman, and a washerwoman but are subjects of the English satirical prints that illustrate the summer issue of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress*. These and other prints selected from the collections of the Library's Prints and Photographs Division are included in Rosemary Baker's article on "Satirical Prints as a Source of English Social History." Baker identifies the satirical print as one of the only means of social commentary open to the lower classes during the 18th century. The prints critiqued social conditions, attacked the wealthy and titled, and eventually replaced the ballad as a form of popular entertainment.

Elena G. Millie's article traces the development of the art poster, which began as an art form in Paris in the 1880s with Jules Chéret, who refined the then new process of color lithography. The poster was a popular means of expression during the periods of Art Nouveau in the late 19th century, Art Deco, Constructionist, and Bauhaus styles of the early decades of the 20th century, and the psychedelic art movement of the 1960s. Numerous illustrations accompanying Ms. Millie's article are taken from the Library's poster collection, which is the largest of its kind in the world.

The earliest known map of Manhattan is the focus of Richard W. Stephenson's short piece. Dating from 1639, the map shows the Dutch colony with its hilly terrain complete with "bouweries" or small farms.

"Looking Back from the Invention of Printing" by M. T. Clancy is an in-depth look at the history and development of printing in Europe in the mid-15th century and the importance of this technology and its wide-reaching influence and effect on literature and literacy.

The final article in this issue of the *Quarterly Journal*, by William Meredith, former poetry consultant at the Library of Congress, is

Also in This Issue . . .

Staff Members Offer First Installment of Reports on ALA Annual Conference . . 239–244

Manufacturing Clause Extended for Four Years 234

Iran-U.S. Relations Topic of First Mideast Directions Bibliography 235

Final Installment of Reports on AALL 236–238

Jason Hardman Visits LC . . . 235

New Network Planning Paper on Document Delivery Is Issued 234–235

about poetry, the role of the poet, and the response of the reader. Meredith quotes D. H. Auden who states, ". . . we remain in the nursery stage as long as we cannot distinguish between taste and judgment So long, that is, as the only possible verdicts we can pass on a book are two: this I like, this I don't like." Mr. Meredith emphasizes Auden's feeling that the "adult reader" should be able to say of a poem, ". . . I can see this is good and, though at this point I don't like it, I believe that with perseverance I shall come to like it. . . ."

The Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress is for sale from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, for $3.50 for a single issue. Subscriptions are $12 per year, domestic, and $15 for foreign mailing. It is available in person only from the Information Counter, Ground Floor, Thomas Jefferson Building.

Manufacturing Clause Extended

The manufacturing clause in the copyright law, section 601 of the 1976 Copyright Act (title 17, U.S. Code) has recently been extended by Congress until July 1, 1986. Without this congressional action, the manufacturing provisions in the copyright law would have expired on July 1 of this year. On the eve of the expiration date of the clause, Congress passed H.R. 6198 to retain the provisions for another four years. President Ronald Reagan vetoed the act, explaining that his administration favored "strengthening free trade." Congress overrode the Presidential veto on July 13, however, thereby extending the manufacturing provisions.

The extension of the clause originally derived from a compromise in the Congress between those who wanted to extend the clause indefinitely to protect jobs in the U.S. printing and book manufacturing industries and those who preferred to allow the clause to expire in order to smooth trading and copyright relationships with the trading partners of the United States.

The manufacturing clause applies only to published works, primarily textual, written by U.S. authors or domiciliaries. The provisions require that copies of a work "consisting preponderantly of nondramatic literary material that is in the English language" be manufactured in the United States or Canada in order to be lawfully imported and publicly distributed in the United States. There are several exceptions to the provisions, which relate to three general categories: the nature of the work, the processes used to manufacture the copies, or certain facts existing at the time of importation or distribution of copies in the United States. One of the exceptions of the third type provides for the issuance of an Import Statement which will permit the importation of up to 2,000 copies of a foreign edition when certain conditions are met.

Persons who need further information on the manufacturing clause, its exceptions, and the issuance of import statements (Form IS) should write to the Copyright Office, Information and Publications Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20559.

New Network Planning Paper On Document Delivery Issued

Document Delivery—Background Papers Commissioned by the Network Advisory Committee has been issued by the Library of Congress as Network Planning Paper

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Other Titles in the Network Planning Papers Series

1. A Nationwide Location Data Base and Service, by Brett Butler. 1978. 66 p.
2. A Glossary for Library Networking, by Dataflow Systems, Inc. 1978. 34 p.
3. Initial Considerations for a Nationwide Data Base, by Edwin J. Buchinski. 1978. 56 p.
4. Message Delivery System for the National Library and Information Service Network: General Requirements, by Network Technical Architecture Group. 1978. 35 p.
5. Study of Message Text Formats: Bibliographic Search Queries, by Philip L. Long. 1979. 28 p.
6. National Union Catalog Experience: Implications for Network Planning, by Raymond F. Vondran. 1980. 51 p.

No. 7. Originally prepared for the advisory committee's program session on document delivery held on March 9–11, these papers set the framework for the discussion at this meeting. They have been issued in this series because the advisory committee felt that they were of sufficient interest to the library and information communities to warrant distribution beyond the committee's normal constituencies.

The first paper by James L. Wood, "Document Delivery: The Current Status and the Near-Term Future," describes the dimensions of the document delivery activity in the United States, the component parts of the overall document delivery process in terms of their current status and trends, and the trends in the near-term future (one to five years). In the second paper, "Document Delivery Technology: A Brief State of the Art Review," Mary Ellen Jacob discusses the technologies affecting document delivery in terms of input, storage, communication, and output. Finally, Susan H. Crooks in "Libraries in the Year 2000," sets the stage for what the future holds for libraries by creating several scenarios.

Document Delivery is for sale for $5 a copy from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541. Earlier titles in the Network Planning Paper series are available at $4 a copy.

Iran-U.S. Relations Topic of First Mideast Directions List

Iran and the United States, 1979–1981 has been issued by the Library's Near East Section as the first publication in its new series, Mideast Directions. The 37-page guide includes 276 citations to books, U.S. Government documents, and periodical articles covering the critical period in U.S.-Iranian relations that followed the fall of the Shah. Its focus is on the background to the Iranian revolution, political developments in Tehran in 1979–81, U.S. policy in that period, the hostage crisis, economic sanctions against Iran, Iranian assets and U.S. claims, the abortive rescue mission, and the agreement to release the hostages.

The bibliography was compiled by Ibrahim V. Pourhadi of the Near East Section. Copies of *Iran and the United States, 1979–1981: Three Years of Confrontation; A Selected List of References* are available free upon request from the Library of Congress, African and Middle Eastern Division, Near East Section, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Mideast Directions, a series of short bibliographies designed to help readers use the Library's collections more effectively, will focus on topics of current concern as well as those of historical or literary interest. New issues in the series will be announced in the LC *Information Bulletin*.

Twelve-year old Jason Hardman, who not only runs the city library in the small town of Elsinore, Utah, but founded it, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Hardman, visited the Library of Congress on July 20. In Washington at the invitation of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), Jason testified the following day at a joint congressional hearing on the information needs of rural America. He was welcomed to the Library by Associate Librarian for National Programs Carol A. Nemeyer and the Library's new educational liaison officer, John Henry Hass, and was given a tour of the Library by tour coordinator Brian N. Willson. Pictured above (left to right) in Dr. Nemeyer's office are John Henry Hass, Linda Hardman, Jason Hardman, Wayne Hardman, and Brian Willson.

An avid reader, Jason and his family moved to Elsinore in 1978. The nearest public library was six miles away. Jason lobbied the City Council to resurrect Elsinore's defunct public library and obtained permission to use space in the basement of City Hall. Funded, furnished, and outfitted with books entirely by donation, the library opened in November 1980 with more than 4,000 volumes on its shelves. While in Washington, through the efforts of the office of Representative James V. Hansen, Jason also secured an additional 186 volumes from the Library's Surplus Books Program administered by the Exchange and Gift Division. Jason personally runs the city library, which is open from 4 to 6 p.m. two days a week.

Gerald J. Sophar of NCLIS accompanied the Hardman family to the Library.

APPENDIX I

Reports on the 75th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries

Detroit, Mich., June 13–17, 1982

Status of Men and Women in Law Librarianship. This panel was moderated by Kathleen Carrick, professor, State University of New York at Buffalo. Marija Matick Hughes of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights opened the program with comments on the changes and similarities found between the 1971 and 1981 surveys on this subject. Her comparison was primarily based on the comments found in these two documents.

Judith Braunagel Robinson, associate professor, School of Information and Library Studies, State University of New York at Buffalo, discussed "Job Mobility of Men and Women Librarians and How It Affects Career Advancement." In analyzing the job mobility of librarians, she established that professional librarians who are less mobile advance less than those who are more mobile, regardless of sex. Furthermore, Ms. Robinson compared her findings with those of the AALL survey.

Jane L. Hammond, law librarian and professor of law, Cornell University Law Library, described the history of men and women in academic law libraries. She based her discussion on statistical analysis and personal observation.

Laura Gasaway, director of the Law Library, University of Oklahoma, spoke on the problem of comparable pay for comparable work in the profession of law librarianship. She also discussed the issues of the sexes and their effect on the profession of librarianship. [*Zuhair E. Jwaideh*]

Government Role in Producing and Distributing Information. Moderated by Susan D. Csaky of the University of Missouri at Columbia, the speakers on this panel presented the audience with critical aspects of the issue vis-à-vis the current trends in Government policies and practices. The arguments revealed alignments with the two basic opposing views of whether or not the Government should assume the responsibility of producing and distributing information.

Kenneth B. Allen of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget advocated for the least possible involvement on the part of the Government in such a role, proposing that the burden of cost be considered as a determining factor.

Robert M. Hayes of the University of California at Los Angeles opposed the burden-of-cost approach and pointed out that the market forces are not the only factors to be considered for the determination of the Government's role in this area. He concluded that the Government should certainly encourage the private sector to share in this role, but should not abandon its role as central to the control and organization of information in the national interest.

Melvin Day of Indianhead Corp. also advocated an adequate balance between the Government and the private sector, keeping in mind what is best for the public interest.

The points made by the panelists elicited a vigorous question-and-answer period that followed the presentations. [*Rubens Medina*]

Machine Manipulation of Subject Headings. The On-Line Bibliographic Services Special Interest Group program on this topic was moderated by Ermina Hahn of Rutgers University Law Library. The panel considered the application of computer technology in the effort to achieve improved subject access.

Anton R. Pierce, assistant director, University Libraries, Virginia Polytechnical Institute and State University (VPI), reviewed the functional requirements of an online catalog and what can be accomplished using existing data available from the Library of Congress machine-readable cataloging records. He described the system applications at VPI and projected the features which would be required for a completely automated and integrated library system.

Karen A. Trainer, director of technical services, New York University Libraries, in presenting an overview of the subject capabilities of several existing bibliographic systems and in describing other future likely developments, noted that the Library of Congress subject headings serve as a de facto national standard even with the proliferation of more specialized thesauri. She urged that more attention be given to automated subject access, particularly to subject authority control, an area that as yet has been negelected in the development of online catalogs.

Francis J. Scott discussed the Library of Congress online retrieval system called SCORPIO and its uses in producing specialized legislative and bibliographic information. Mr. Scott, who is head of the Information Retrieval Services Section of the Library of Congress Automated Systems Office, reviewed searching techniques available using a controlled vocabulary, the problems caused by multiple thesauri, the nature of customer usage and acceptance, and concluded by

emphasizing the need for system integration.

C. David Batty's presentation dealt with the structure of index language and how it affects subject heading retrieval. Mr. Batty, who is vice president of Alpha Omega Group, Inc., examined several types of index language and explained their suitability for machine handling. He focused on the criteria for selecting the most suitable approach to machine manipulation, specifically the extent to which machine sorting, indexing, and retrieval of subject headings can be accomplished easily.

[*Rose Marie Clemandot*]

Challenges to Library Education. In his introduction to this panel, the moderator, Steven Barkan of the U.S. Supreme Court Library, emphasized that the panelists would deal with the current problems facing library school education and that comments would not be limited to the special problems in education for law librarianship. While law libraries may be considered as a peculiar kind of special library, law librarians, as well as other librarians, have a substantial interest in being able to draw on and contribute to the body of knowledge which library schools must continue to create and perpetuate.

Russell E. Bidlack, dean of the School of Library Science, University of Michigan, spoke on the general problems of library schools. He described how their number had diminished during the last decade, and he noted a conclusion reached by E. G. Holley, dean of the University of North Carolina Library School, that a library school could not be adequately successful with a full-time faculty of fewer than 10 members with a student body of fewer than 100 persons, and with a total budget of less than $400,000. As of the 1981–82 academic year, 37 schools had fewer than 10 full-time faculty members, 44 had fewer than 100 students in the master's program, and 29 had budgets lower than the suggested minimum of $400,000.

According to Dean Bidlack, the survival of a given library school during the 1980s will be determined primarily by the university sponsoring the school. Little regard will be given to whether or not another library school exists in the same or a neighboring state. Phase-out decisions will be made on the basis of the extent to which the education of librarians is believed to be central to the university's mission. Academic politics including alumni pressure will also play a part. Some excellent programs may well be lost, while some poor ones will no doubt survive.

Joe Morehead, professor in the School of Library and Information Science, State University of New York at Albany, dealt with the relationship between theory and practice in library education as well as education in other professions such as law and medicine. He discussed the difficulties of defining "theory" and "practice" and placed the issues in their historical context. He described the kind of teaching and learning processes conducive to an appropriate balance of theory and practice in a library school curriculum. Professor Morehead favored bringing information science into librarianship, but he warned against the pitfalls of becoming too fascinated with the new technologies and of creating new how-to-do-it courses to replace the old ones.

Roger C. Greer, dean of the School of Library and Information Management, University of Southern California, described the relatively new two-year program which his institution has developed. This program is based on three assumptions: first, libraries are information systems that store and retrieve information; hence, other institutions that store and retrieve information have much in common with libraries; second, libraries as well as information systems exist for people; hence, the configuration of the system should be planned primarily on the characteristics of the population to be served and secondarily on the characteristics of the information to be stored; and third, librarianship, information science, record management, and archive management are all generically the same.

Advanced studies at the University of Southern California are concentrated in four seminars: "Sociology of Information," "Information Psychology," "Information Systems Management," and "Information Engineering" (the designing and organizing of data banks, libraries, and the like). Students select one of these four fields as a major, and write doctoral dissertations on topics within the selected field.

Richard M. Dougherty, director of the University of Michigan Libraries, posed the question that the demands placed or the two-year master's program might have become unrealistic. As a viable alternative, he suggested internship programs such as that developed by the University of Michigan Libraries. Such a "teaching librarian concept" may provide a practical bridge between education and practice in a structured, issue-oriented program within the working library environment.

Robert D. Stueart, dean of the Simmons College Graduate School of Library and Information Science, addressed the need for continuing education in librarianship so that librarians may acquire new knowledge and may renew themselves. He stated, however, that continuing education is a process requiring radically new educational and professional thinking. It is a sequential experience in which one learning program gains force and direction by its

integration with other programs. Library and information science curricula are beginning to direct their resources to such needs, but this must be done in conjunction with educational consortia and professional associations such as the AALL. [*Finn Henriksen*]

Taking the Mystery Out of Foreign and International Legal Research. This panel, organized by the Foreign, Comparative, and International Law Committee of the AALL, was moderated by Thomas H. Reynolds of the Boalt Hall Library, University of California, Berkeley, whose opening statement and introductory remarks outlined the topics of the speakers.

The first panelist, Simone-Marie Kleckner, legal librarian at the United Nations, discussed how public international law is made and indicated sources of information about the content of the law. She emphasized the fact that while municipal law has the machinery for its creation and is issued by a legislature and recorded, this is not the case with rules of international law. There is a lack of clarity about the role and character of international law in the contemporary world, and for a better understanding of its sources the speaker analyzed and interpreted at great length Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, which supplies the basis for criteria used by the court in applying international law. She outlined two categories of sources: first, basic ones, namely, treaties and conventions, international custom, and general principles of law recognized by civilized nations; and second, subsidiary sources, such as judicial decisions and the teachings of authorities. The speaker devoted considerable time to explaining each category or norm and to providing citations to publications containing relevant materials. She also pointed out that Article 38 may be considered as a repository of all sources of international law.

The second speaker, Blanka Kudej, director of special collections at the New York University Law Library, skillfully delineated the problems in building foreign law collections for small and medium-sized libraries. After attempting to define the term "foreign law," she presented the difficulties that arise in assembling materials dealing with it because of the existence of a multiplicity of foreign legal systems and languages. She then described both general and special policies in obtaining official and secondary sources related to foreign legal systems. These policies, it was emphasized, differ depending on whether a civil law or a common law country is the target. The civil law countries have codes and laws as the primary and most significant sources of law, especially the four basic codes (civil, criminal, civil procedure, and criminal procedure). In the common law countries, where codes are not available, judicial precedence is of great importance. Thus, the librarian faces the problem of obtaining primary and secondary sources of foreign laws and of deciding whether the materials are to be collected in their original language, in English, or even in other major languages such as French and German. With reference to special policies and depending on the legal system and the type of library and its location, materials dealing with Roman, Canon, Jewish, Islamic, and Hindu Law must also be acquired. In concluding her remarks, the speaker covered problems entailed in the selection of foreign books and offered a selective list of reliable foreign dealers specializing in foreign law publications.

The third and final panelist, Claire Germain, senior reference librarian and lecturer in comparative law and legal research at Duke University, focused her presentation on comparative law as a method of research, study, and comparison of various legal systems. The method can be used for theoretical and practical purposes and affords an opportunity for learning from other legal systems, for drafting legislative programs, and for unifying and harmonizing laws. The topic was discussed from the point of view of the following objectives: the nature of comparative law, the pitfalls and obstacles to avoid in implementing comparative legal study, and research methodology. The sources of law—codes, court decisions, customs, and doctrinal writings—that are subject to comparative law research were also examined and explained. Ms. Germain outlined the differences in the classification of legal concepts, the divisions of law, and the language and terminology. The speaker concluded her presentation by suggesting a procedure to follow in researching a foreign or comparative law problem and by describing the tools commonly used by a foreign lawyer.

[*Ivan Sipkov*]

August 13, 1982

STAFF NEWS

Carolyn Brown Retires Following 30 Years of Service

Carolyn Brown was honored on July 16 at a reception in the Whittall Pavilion marking her retirement as head of English Language Section 1, Descriptive Cataloging Division. Mrs. Brown has served the Library of Congress for 30 years.

A native of Connecticut, Mrs. Brown attended the University of Connecticut and earned a bachelor of science degree in library science from Simmons College in 1946. She was employed in 1946–52 by Temple

Joseph Howard presents Carolyn Brown with a retirement certificate during a reception in the Whittall Pavilion on July 16.

University Library where she served as senior cataloger, assistant catalog librarian, and supervisor of technical services. Her entire Federal career, which began in the Copyright Cataloging Division on July 15, 1952, has been with the Library. In 1956 she transferred to the Descriptive Cataloging Division's English Language Section. After holding increasingly responsible cataloging positions, she became a unit supervisor in 1965 and was promoted to supervisory librarian (section head) on January 22, 1973.

On behalf of her colleagues, who sponsored the reception, Joseph H. Howard, Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, spoke of Mrs. Brown's considerable contribution to cataloging. He read a humorous list of "do's and don'ts" that she should follow in retirement. He also acknowledged the presence, among the approximately 125 guests, of her former "teachers," Virginia J. Williams and Louise Getchell, both retired from the Library's Descriptive Cataloging Division, and presented her with a retirement certificate. William R. Huntley, assistant chief of the Decriptive Cataloging Division, praised her for her quiet dedication to duty, dependability, and the impact she had on the cataloging world through her good works. In presenting several gifts to her, he read a poem written for the occasion by Mary Holmes, a staff member in the division:

You've been at LC all the time
Since nineteen fifty-two.
Would you have entered Federal service
Had you known of AACR 2?
Your warmth and inspiration
Have entered each one's heart.
We've gathered, sad and joyful,
As you're ready to depart.
We wish you the joy of leisure
As you loaf and travel and such.
Here are some small gifts that show
That we'll miss you very much.

Gifts included prints by Paul Boswell, luggage, a luggage carrier, and traveler's checks.

Eugene Frosio Earns 25-Year Pin

On Monday, June 21, Eugene T. Frosio was presented with a pin in recognition of 25 years of Federal service, nearly 20 of which have been spent at the Library of Congress. Mr. Frosio came to the Library in 1962 after having served as a cataloger with the Navy Hydrographic Office Library and at various university libraries. Mr. Frosio also worked for five years as a base librarian with the U.S. Air Force.

Mr. Frosio joined the Library staff as a subject cataloger, Subject Cataloging Division, and was promoted in 1967 to senior subject cataloger. In 1968, he was selected as assistant to the principal subject cataloger and, in 1970, as principal subject cataloger, the position that he now holds.

Mr. Frosio's 25-year pin was presented to him by the Assistant Librarian for Processing Services, Joseph H. Howard, in a brief ceremony in Mr. Howard's office.

Also present on the occasion were Mary Kay Pietris, chief of Subject Cataloging Division; Myrl D. Powell, assistant chief of the division; and Susan M. Tarr, assistant to the executive officer.

Sherlock Searcher Strikes Again!

Sherlock Searcher is occasionally surprised by what he finds in books. The books listed below, however, have not surprised but eluded him in all his efforts. Do you know where any of them are? If so, Sherlock would be delighted and appreciative if you would send them to him in Collections Management Division, room LJ C101, or call him on ext. 77427.

- Bopst, Harland.
  Color and Personality. BF789.C7B6

- Clarke, John Henrik.
  Malcolm X: The Man and His Times.
  E185.97.L75C55

- Dorian, Frederick.
  Commitment to Culture: Art Patronage in Europe: Its Significance for America. PN1584.D6

- Finnegan, Ruth.
  Oral Poetry, Its Nature, Significance, and Social Context. PN1341.F46

- Guither, Harold D.
  The Food Lobbyists: Behind the Scenes of Food and Agri-Politics. HD1765 1980.G84

- Johnson, Haynes Bonner.
  The Bay of Pigs: The Leaders' Story of Brigade 2506.
  F1788.J6

- Karagulla, Shafica.
  Breakthrough to Creativity: Your Higher Sense Perception. BF1031.K23

- Levitan, Sar A.
  The Great Society's Poor Law: A New Approach to Poverty. HC110.P63L4

- Lorenz, J. D.
  Jerry Brown, the Man on the White Horse.
  F866.2.L67

- White, Florence Meiman.
  Malcolm X: Black and Proud. BP223.Z8L578

New Members Sought for Women's Program Committee

Staff members who are interested in improving the status of women at the Library are encouraged to apply for membership on the Women's Program Advisory Committee (WPAC). A written memorandum of interest should be submitted by those persons wishing to be considered to their department directors by Friday, September 3. One new member will be selected in September from seven of the Library's eight departments. There will be two vacancies in the Law Library.

Interviews will be conducted at the department level, after which the department heads will submit a list of three persons for each vacancy, in order of preference, to The Deputy Librarian by Friday, September 14. Selection will be made by September 30. Members are designated for two-year terms.

The Women's Program Advisory Committee was established by The Librarian in May 1974 to assist and advise the women's program officer in an effort to implement the Federal Women's Program at the Library. The committee consists of two members from each department and one representative each from AFSCME Locals 2477 and 2910 and from CREA. The membership of the committee should reflect a cross section of staff members by sex, race, age, handicap status, and grade level. This is taken into account in the selection process, and thus previous applicants should not hesitate to reapply. Committee members have an opportunity to affect the status of women at the Library.

Interested staff will have an opportunity to learn more about membership on the Women's Program Advisory Committee at a panel discussion on Thursday, August 26, at 12 noon in the East Dining Alcove, room 629, Madison Building.

At the short presentation, Morrigene Holcomb, women's program officer, and current committee members will provide information on the activities of the committee, the benefits and responsibilities of serving on the committee, and the selection procedures for new members.

Members serve as a link between the women's program officer and the staff. The committee is involved in many activities of the Women's Program Office, such as sponsorship of programs, monitoring the Administrative Detail Program, developing brochures for the office, attending monthly committee meetings, and analyzing statistics relating to women. Members also have opportunities for training.

Questions about the committee or the selection procedure should be directed to current members of the committee. A list of these members is posted on the Women's Program bulletin boards.

Personnel Offices Move

The Staff Relations Office was relocated to room 636 (blue core) of the Madison Building on August 2. The telephone number remains 287–6361.

On August 20, the following offices in the Personnel and Labor Relations Office will relocate to the Madison and will open in their new locations on August 23:

Office of the Director of Personnel	room 643	ext. 76080
Legal Advisor		ext. 76197
Special Assistant		ext. 76080
Personnel Research Psychologist		ext. 76080
Personnel Operations Office	room 645	ext. 75630
Recruitment and Placement Office	room 647	ext. 75620
Recruitment and Placement Officer		ext. 76593
Supervisory Personnel Assistant and Support Staff	room 107	ext. 75627
Position Classification and Organization Office	room 648	ext. 75601
Labor Relations Office	room 653	ext. 76418

It is estimated that it will take four days to dismantle and reassemble the two Lektrievers (the electric cabinets which house the official personnel folders (OPFs) of Library of Congress staff members). Therefore, special arrangements must be made to secure the OPFs elsewhere during the move.

To help minimize the inevitable limitations in service that will occur as a result of the move, it is asked that supervisors notify the Personnel Operations Office **not later than close of business Monday, August 16,** regarding any actions, such as promotions, retirement, other separations, and so forth, that are scheduled to take place during that week which would require the use of OPFs. Notification by August 16 will allow the Personnel Operations staff to pull these OPFs from transit and ensure early processing of these actions. Unfortunately, staff members will not be able to review their individual personnel folders from Monday, August 16, through Wednesday, August 25.

Staff Activities

"Two Comorian Letters of 1773" was the title of a paper delivered by **James C. Armstrong,** field director of the Library's Nairobi office, at a roundtable conference of the Association Historique Internationale de l'Ocean Indien, held at St. Denis, La Réunion, on June 25–28. Mr. Armstrong also chaired a panel dealing with the history of publishing in the Mascarenes and Madagascar.

David Littlefield, Subject Cataloging Division, played at the White House on July 4 with the Great American Banjo Band. The band also played recently at the Greenbrier Hotel in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and at the Hyatt Regency in Cherry Hill, N.J. Mr. Littlefield's nine-piece Sultans of Swing played at the Wax Museum Night Club in April, and he played with the Federal Jazz Commission at the Kool Jazz Festival in June.

Carol Pulin of the Prints and Photographs Division attended "Principles of Conservation and Preventive Care" on July 12–16, the Smithsonian Institution seminar in the series of Workshops for Museum Professionals. Seminar sessions included topics especially helpful in the Prints and Photographs Division's move to the Madison Building: safe packing and handling of art objects, storage containers and conditions, and lighting for study and display. Discussions of the evaluation of preservation needs, including surveying the collections and determining priorities for treatment, are relevant to the

division's coming year of concentration on preservation projects.

Personnel Changes

Appointments: Carolyn Bennett, copyright examiner, GS–9, Cop Exam, 20186; William Briganti, copyright examiner, GS–9, Cop Exam, 20187; Pauline Hollmann, science reference librarian, GS–9, Sci, 20171; Peter Kearney, copyright examiner, GS–9, Cop Exam, 20186; Edmond Manigault, supply clerk and messenger, GT–3, Photodup, M106E; Marion Moat, microphotographer (trainee), GT–3, Photodup, M112L.

Temporary Appointments: Reva Greenstein, library aid, GS–3, Subj Cat, NP; David Hamilton, worker-trainee, GS–1, Cop Lic, NP; Thomas Wong, African-Asian exchange accessioner, GS–5, E&G, NP; Monica Young, library aid, GS–1, P&P, NP.

Temporary Reappointments: Michael Dixon, analyst in national defense, GS–9, CRS F, NP; Debra Williams, clerk/messenger, GS–3, CRS C, 20211.

Resignations: Emanuel Burstein, CRS E; Donald Gross, Col Mgmt; Helen Hawkes, FRD; Rose Luther, CRS ARS; Landon Wynkoop, Cop Exam.

Correction: In the account of "Processing's Award Winners" in the Staff News section of the July 16 LC *Information Bulletin*, the name of Julia C. Pressey was misspelled. Her name should also have appeared in the column under "Melvil Dewey Medal" as the 1961 recipient of that award. The editor regrets the errors.

APPENDIX II

Reports on the Annual Conference of the American Library Association
Philadelphia, Pa., July 10–15, 1982

Reference and Adult Services Division

Council of State and Regional Groups

This meeting, chaired by Glenda Neely of the University of Louisville Library, took place on Sunday, July 11. The first order of business was the election of a member to replace R. Dean Covington, chair-elect, who had resigned. The members present elected Carl Stone, director of the Anderson (S.C.) County Library.

The Council of State and Regional Groups, hitherto a loosely structured organization, has been charged by the RASD Board of Directors to develop an internal document to structure the group more formally. The board further charged the group to update and add to the materials used at the RASD-sponsored institute on "Improving Reference Performance: A Prototype Institute for Managers of Reference Services," which was held in April 1981 at Boulder, Colo. The updated materials will be circulated to council members for program development.

Two groups were approved by the RASD board to be added to the council's current membership of 27 member organizations. The two newest members are the Missouri Library Association and the District of Columbia Library Association.

The group will convene again at ALA's Midwinter Meeting to adopt new bylaws and to complete work on the reference institute update.

[*Philip Wong-Cross*]

History Section Local History Committee

The 1982 meeting of this RASD committee was chaired by Clyde C. Walton, director of libraries, University of Colorado, Boulder. The committee held two meetings. The second meeting on July 12 was held at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

The major areas of business at both concerned publications sponsored by the committee and the establishment of publication guidelines. "Establishing Local History Collections in the Library," originally prepared by Donald R. Brown of the State Library of Pennsylvania and updated by Carla Rickerson, University of Washington Libraries, will be expanded by Mr. Brown, and additional citations, especially recent ones, may be sent to him. The final text of this bibliography will be published in *RQ*.

"Guidelines for Reprinting Local Historical Books" by Priscilla Ciccariello, Port Washington Public Library, New York, was discussed and amended. "Guidelines for Reprinting or Republishing Books of Local Historical Interest" was a suggested title change. Additional suggested changes will be included in a new draft that will be distributed to the committee for written comments.

Third on the agenda was a discussion of the Local History Committee's proposed book on local history in libraries, "Managing of Community History in Libraries." Possible chapter topics and authors were suggested, including manuscripts, photographs, newspapers, recordings and video, graphic materials and maps, artifacts, oral history, funding, historic buildings and architecture, genealogy, and books, pamphlets, and documents. Additional suggestions for writers and topics should be sent to Dr. Walton, who is coordinating the project.

The proposed History Section program for the 1983 ALA Annual Meeting will be "Indexing the News: Alternatives for Print and Video" a half-day session focusing on indexing newspapers and television. Sponsored by the Local History Committee, this program will be coordinated by Sam J. Boldrick, Miami-Dade (Fla.) Public Library, and Charles F. Cummings, Newark (N.J.) Public Library.

[*Judith P. Reid*]

History Section Genealogy Committee

The 1982 meeting of this RASD committee was chaired by Ann Reinert, Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln. Edward J. Gleiman, counsel to the U.S. House of Representatives Government Operations Committee, spoke on funding problems of the National Archives and Records Service (NARS). He was particularly interested in the impact of NARS having ceased its interlibrary loan service for all microforms of Federal records. The program cost NARS around $500,000, and 368,000 films were loaned in fiscal 1981–82. Everyone present was given an opportunity to comment on the impact of the loss of this program.

Ann Reinert stated that she is fearful that the effects of the budget cuts at NARS may have an impact on the national heritage the institution represents. Interested persons were encouraged to write Members of Congress regarding this issue and other

concerns about accessibility to information.

Ann Reinert then distributed the agenda and announced that Raymond S. Wright III of the Genealogical Society of Utah will be the new chair of the Genealogy Committee.

A discussion of the Library of Congress standardization of surnames for subject headings, begun at ALA's Midwinter Meeting, was continued. After distribution of information and further discussion, a motion was made and unanimously passed to request the Library of Congress Subject Cataloging Division to use family name subject headings as they appear on the title page or in the text. Spelling of a name should be the same as that used by the author.

Joanne Kosanke of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library distributed a draft of proposed guidelines for establishing genealogical reference collections. The committee members were asked to send written responses to her. The responses will be incorporated into guidelines to be considered at the Midwinter Meeting.

Gunther Pohl of the New York Public Library is reformating "Recommendations to Editors of Genealogical Periodicals and Family Newsletters" to conform with ALA guidelines. He will be sending this revision to Ray Wright.

The History Section's "Four Centuries of Genealogy" program was very successful, with 200 people at some sessions. The tapes were reportedly selling well and may be ordered from ALA Cassettes, American Library Association, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, Ill. 60611. Cassettes are $8 each, and the program was presented on four cassettes. A complete set for this program costs $32 plus $2 postage and handling.

Michael Clegg of the Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne, Ind., has agreed to chair a subcommittee on cooperation and networking among genealogical libraries.

There were two items of new business. For the committee, Charles D. King, Louisville (Ky.) Free Public Library, is requesting ALA to encourage genealogical and local history publishers to exhibit at conferences. Also, planning has begun for a workshop for the 1983 ALA Annual Conference. This two-hour meeting will focus on motivating and assisting state, regional, and local librarians to improve genealogical service by organizing training sessions and producing guidelines. [*Judith P. Reid*]

Library Information and Technology Association

ISAS Online Catalog Discussion Group

This discussion group of the Information Science and Automation Section met on the morning of July 13. That the online catalog has arrived in some form was not the focus of this group. Instead, speakers from Illinois, Minnesota, and Wisconsin chose to discuss its varying shapes and implementations in their respective institutions. As a reflection of the times, economic considerations were always of major importance.

The University of Illinois campus in Urbana maintains a computer in Chicago with linkage to the Washington Library Network (WLN) to facilitate patron searching. A Library Computer System (LCS) maintains full inventory control with a record for every title. Indicated are holdings, location, circulation status, and loan period. This is more extensive than an "absence" system which merely indicates checked out items. Access to LCS can be by author, author/title, title, call number, or text search. No access to added entries on subjects is provided. It thus falls more into the realm of "known item" searching. In usage, the importance of linking the WLN with the LCS was emphasized. The patron needs to realize the necessity of WLN for full bibliographic description and the LCS for holdings. A link file with Internal Sequence Number (ISNB) can provide this service. Thus the WLN file will let the user know if the item exists while its location will be provided by the LCS.

Dale Carrison of Mankato State University spoke of the online catalog at his institution. From the beginning the emphasis has been on making the terminals "user friendly" by allowing their use in or out of the library. Experience has demonstrated acceptance by patrons regardless of age or sex. Attractive services include truncation for subject searching and demand printing. This feature has allowed professors to update bibliographic class lists easily.

Users have also been won over by the possibility of retrieving more terms than by manual searching. An added luxury has been the listing of contents notes to the file. Searches can be limited by author, title, or subject, and the Boolean connectors of "and/or" can be employed as in the Dialog system.

"Help screens" with more than 30 menus have also proven quite popular. The automated system has increased library circulation, interlibrary loan, and general patron usage leading to increased collection utilization. Subject searches are found to be easier and the user can limit his query by language. Computer-output microfiche serves as a backup with quarterly updates.

The University of Wisconsin at Madison intends to coordinate a Network Library System allowing library specific data to be utilized within an automated system containing other university records via various computer links. [*Basil Malish*]

LITA ISAS/RTSD Retrospective Conversion Discussion Group

This joint meeting took place on July 12. Kathleen Lewis reported on the status of the project for retrospective conversion of bibliographic records in the Rice University Library. After presenting background information on the project, she outlined how training for machine manipulation, job incentives, and streamlining of specifications had enabled staff to increase productivity from three records per hour to 10 at a cost of under $1 per record.

The second speaker, Sandra Carr, project coordinator at the University of California at Los Angeles, addressed problems and solutions in a serials retrospective conversion project for California university libraries. Problems cited included dealing with multiple authority files, lack of uniformity in practices, and the controversy inherent in defining "conversion" versus "recataloging." Solutions such as the use of the CONSER editing guide as an authority and the implementation of AACR 2 as an aid to authority control had helped lower costs from $35 per record to around $11.

Summarizing guidelines for any retrospective conversion project, Ms. Carr emphasized the need for written procedures, one person with final authority, early policy decisions, and adherence to national standards whenever possible. [*Sharon Cummings*]

MARBI

The RTSD/LITA/RASD Committee on the Representation in Machine-Readable Form of Bibliographic Information (MARBI) met four times from July 10 to 13 during the ALA Annual Conference. Representatives from the Library of Congress, the National Agricultural Library, the National Library of Medicine, the National Library of Canada, bibliographic networks from the United States and Canada, the Music Library Association, and other special interest groups participated in the discussions.

During the past year, this group has been identifying areas in the MARC formats requiring study. At this meeting, a list of some 50 problems identified by the MARC Format Review Project, which was conducted by the Library of Congress with contractual support in 1979–80, were reviewed. It was determined that a number of these problems have been resolved since the work of the review project was completed. Significant among these are a record-linking technique, the formulation of a responsible parties rule for identifying institutional responsibility for data in a MARC record, and the local use of subject headings and classification fields. Others are being studied and are in varying stages of completion, for example, a statement of principles underlying the MARC formats, the development of format specifications for location and holdings information and two- and three-dimensional materials, and the expansion of the present format for manuscripts to accommodate the needs of archival and manuscript repositories outside the library community. A revised list, which will eventually become an agenda of priorities for future action, will be prepared for the Networks/MARBI meeting to be held at the Library of Congress in October.

An open forum on the draft statement of the principles underlying the US MARC Formats (published in the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* on April 23) was held on July 11. A number of constructive comments were received and will be used by MARBI member John Attig, representing RASD, to revise the statement for final review at the October meeting.

Proposals for the addition of Physical Description Fixed Fields (007) to the maps format for use with globes and map materials, prepared by Elizabeth Mangan of the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress, were approved by the committee, as were minor changes to the 007 coded data elements for sound recordings that were proposed by the representatives from the Music Library Association and the Research Libraries Group.

Elaine Woods, MARBI member representing LITA and project manager for the Southeastern ARL Libraries Cooperative Serials Project, reported on the work being done by that group to accommodate the exchange of location and holdings information in machine-readable form. A draft proposal of the MARC Communications Format for Holdings and Locations will be presented for discussion at the October Networks/MARBI meeting. The proposal will address the communications format only and will not include possible local applications. The format will not be designed for all types of local data but will include areas for that local data which would generally be of some benefit to another institution. The format will accommodate machine compression of serials holdings (that is, automatically going from detailed holdings statements to a more abbreviated statement). An attempt is being made to allow some holdings data to be attached to a bibliographic record, while a separate holdings record is felt necessary for some materials, especially serials. The format will address the problem of recording holdings for both bibliographic and physical units. The final Draft Proposed American National Standard for Serial Holdings Statements at the Detailed Level (ANSC Z39E) is now being voted on. Another ANSC

Z39 subcommittee to address the problem of recording holdings for nonserial materials is currently in its formative stages and will work closely with this project.

David Bearman, director of the Society of American Archivists' Task Force on National Information Systems, reported on the development of a new format for archives and manuscripts. Mr. Bearman emphasized the timeliness of communications within and between library-based repositories and repositories outside of the library traditions, as well as the need felt by many libraries, especially research libraries, for integrated catalogs. He promised that the format to be proposed in October will meet the needs of libraries as well as nonlibrary archival repositories and will embody the practices and conventions of the archives and manuscripts communities. He noted in particular several characteristics of archival materials which would be reflected in the format. (1) Archival and manuscript materials are, by definition, unique; hence, holdings and copy-specific information is the essence of their description. (2) Archives and manuscripts are usually described collectively; hence, any one bibliographic record may refer to a large body of materials containing different formats and media, including some which have their own MARC formats. (3) Archival and manuscripts processing takes place over the entire lifetime of the materials and may, through weeding and rearrangement, fundamentally transform their intellectual content and organization; hence, information about processing is integral to a description of the materials. (4) Archival and manuscript materials are unconsciously created documentation of human activities which have as their subject both the activities which created them and the objects of that activity; hence, concise topical subject terms are less useful descriptors than index terms pointing to the generating activity or agent (provenance), and distinctions between persons and organizations as "added entries" or "subject entries" are neither made by researchers nor reflected in the bibliographic record.

The following resolutions were unanimously acclaimed by the committee and by the regular representatives in attendance:

Whereas Gretchen Redfield undertook the demanding assignment of Chair of the committee during a crucial period in the committee's history and whereas she not only served with distinction but also made contributions which should significantly enhance the effectiveness of the committee, therefore be it resolved that the committee expresses their appreciation to Gretchen Redfield and deeply regret the circumstances which compelled her to resign her position as chair of the committee.

Resolved that the MARBI committee express their appreciation to Paul Fasana for his capable service as Acting Chair and further recognize his distinguished service and valuable contributions to the committee's work over the course of his long tenure as a member of the committee.

Further information on any of the topics discussed at these meetings may be obtained from the Library of Congress, Processing Services, Automation Planning and Liaison Office, Attn: MARC Communications Format Specialist, Washington, D.C. 20540.

[*Phyllis Bruns, Gary McCone*, and *Margaret Patterson*]

Resources and Technical Services Division

CCS Cataloging Norms Discussion Group

The current interest in the topic of standards for catalogers was reflected in the capacity audience present for the July 10 meeting of this discussion group of the Cataloging and Classification Section. The entire meeting was devoted to a presentation by Lucia J. Rather, director for cataloging, Processing Services, Library of Congress, whose topic was quality and quantity standards for cataloging staff at the Library.

Mrs. Rather began by outlining the Library's cataloging process, noting that a high degree of specialization complicates standards development in that different standards apply to each specialty involved in the cataloging process. She noted that in the past there was relatively little incentive for standards development, since the supervisor's assessment of a staff member's level of performance was usually accepted with little question, but that in the 1970s the Library began work on cataloging standards for several reasons: a general interest throughout the Federal Government in standards, changes in social values resulting in staff members becoming more inclined to challenge supervisory judgments, and the introduction of collective bargaining agreements between Library management and staff in 1976.

The status of standards in each of the various operations of the cataloging process was discussed. Mrs. Rather noted considerable variation among these operations, ranging from no fixed standards in some units to very stable standards which have been in place for several years in others.

Mrs. Rather then presented a detailed discussion of the development and implementation of evaluation procedures and standards for the Library's descriptive catalogers. She described how a cataloger's work is sampled, how errors are determined and counted, and how the data upon which standards

were based were collected. She discussed the role of the union in the matter of negotiation of the impact of standards. She noted that while quality standards have been implemented, quantity standards have not; however, judgments about the acceptability of the quantity of a cataloger's work are made on the basis of such considerations as the person's productivity in comparison to his or her peers, and so forth.

Mrs. Rather concluded with an assessment of the pros and cons of the descriptive cataloger evaluation procedures and standards based on experience to date. The chief advantages are that both catalogers and supervisors know exactly what is expected, that standards for quality tend to promote consistency among various units operating under them, and that, although they may not particularly like them, catalogers generally perceive the evaluations based on the standards as fair. The major disadvantages have been that the sampling and error counting procedures are time consuming for management, that standards have tended to contribute to an atmosphere of haggling over minor points, that they have made it harder to foster greater use of cataloger judgment, and that they have tended somewhat to discourage the introduction of changes in procedures, since any such change may have an impact on the established standards.

Mrs. Rather responded to numerous questions following her formal presentation, noting among other things that the book distribution system for descriptive catalogers is random, that standards apply regardless of a cataloger's language specialization, and that there are currently no standards for descriptive catalogers of music, manuscripts, or audiovisual materials. She discussed the extent to which consultation is permitted and described the cataloging revision process. [*Charles R. Fenly*]

CCS Heads of Cataloging Departments Discussion Group

Chair Dorothy McGarry presided at the only meeting of this group on July 12. The agenda included informal discussions generated by specific questions from persons present and remarks by invited speaker Ben R. Tucker, chief, Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy, Library of Congress.

The discussions centered around four related concerns, namely (1) what is a minimum level of productivity for catalogers; (2) the percentage of time catalogers spend on original cataloging versus noncataloging tasks; (3) the amount of time cataloging heads themselves spend doing original cataloging; and (4) the status of minimal-level cataloging in various libraries. While the discussions revealed that productivity for catalogers was a high priority in all libraries, no library had a standard in place. The average seemed to be one title per hour, with everyone acknowledging that the type of material being cataloged figured significantly in the productivity rate. Sixty to seventy-five percent of a work week devoted exclusively to aspects of cataloging turned out to be the norm for catalogers at most institutions. Noncataloging functions regularly assigned to catalogers included collection development duties, among others. The number of titles cataloged per year and the size of the cataloging staff also have an important role in determining the proportion of time department heads allot to actual cataloging. It was decided that this topic was of such import that a questionnaire should be devised and mailed to all attendees. There was little response elicited on minimal-level cataloging. Only the Library of Congress supplied any information to this discussion. Mr. Tucker related that the Library has created approximately 16,000 such records to date.

Mr. Tucker also offered an informal presentation covering the latest Library of Congress activities. There was much interest in the two sets of institutes in which Library staff members will participate: the ALA/LC name authorities institutes to be held between this September and November 1983, and the subject headings institutes scheduled for October of this year through September 1983. Cooperation continues through the Name Authorities Cooperative Project of the Library's Descriptive Cataloging Division, which now has 24 libraries participating, including Harvard University and the University of Chicago. Unlike the others, Harvard will input online current name authorities as well as certain bibliographic records it catalogs that are not already in the MARC data base. The University of Chicago will input retrospectively converted records for older bibliographic items in addition to associated name authorities, to facilitate its merger with the John Crerar Library. Automation developments focused on TOSCA—Total Online Searching for Cataloging Activities—planned for implementation this fall, whereby the manual catalogs will be closed and catalogers will restrict their searching to the online data base and formulate headings needed for cataloging solely on the basis of what is already represented in the data base. Along these lines, plans are under way for inputting series authority records to the automated data file, to coincide, it is hoped, with TOSCA implementation, or soon thereafter. They will be included as part of the MARC tape distribution, possibly by early 1983. Currently there are over 45,000 AACR 2 series authority records to be converted. Music records also are to be added to the MARC data base by the end of 1982. They too are slated to begin distribution via tapes in early 1983. Of

more immediate impact is the Library's plan to abandon compatible headings on September 1. Two exceptions to this policy are when a body is being entered subordinately to a parent body already coded compatible and when a uniform title is being formulated under a heading previously coded compatible. Also, headings containing such additions to headings as "Sir" will remain structured as they are for filing purposes. But these headings will hereafter be coded as AACR 2 and not compatible.

Before the meeting was adjourned, Coleen Bednar of Michigan State University was elected vice chair/chair-elect. Susan Rhee of the University of California San Diego will assume the chair at the ALA Midwinter Meeting in San Antonio, Tex.

[*Beacher J. Wiggins*]

CCS Subject Analysis Committee Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Decimal Classification Division Priorities

This subcommittee, with Janie Morris as chair, had decided at a meeting in Denver, Colo., that smaller libraries are relatively well served by present Decimal Classification Division priorities because they primarily collect English-language materials. During the spring, two committee members surveyed large public and academic libraries to see which languages and subjects in foreign-language materials they wanted to be better covered by the Decimal Classification Division. Included in the draft report that the subcommittee discussed at the Annual Conference were results of these surveys. Of the seven large public libraries contacted by Mary Frances Melnick, only three expressed strong views. Two serve large non-English-speaking populations and would like more foreign-language materials classified. One serves a homogeneous English-speaking population and is primarily interested in English-language publications. Janie Morris found more concern about Decimal Classification Division priorities among the five large academic libraries that she surveyed. Russian (not now covered by the division) was the foreign language most often requested (four libraries), then German (three libraries), then Spanish and Italian. Science, social sciences, linguistics, and literature were the subjects for which fuller coverage of foreign-language material was especially desired.

Taking into account both the results of these surveys and the information obtained from its earlier canvassing of libraries, the subcommittee focused on writing the final recommendations in its draft report. Music scores and Chinese and Hebrew publications were mentioned in discussion as materials for which certain libraries would like to have Dewey numbers, but the subcommittee felt that demand for them was not broad enough to give them a high priority. The draft report encourages the Library of Congress to provide unabridged Dewey numbers for audiovisual material. (The Library's Decimal Classification Division does not classify audiovisual materials, but the Audiovisual Section of its Special Materials Cataloging Division assigns abridged Dewey numbers to all materials cataloged by it.) The draft report recommends the following language priorities for the Decimal Classification Division: (1) English, (2) Spanish, (3) French and German, (4) Italian and Portuguese, (5) Russian, and (6) other West European and Slavic languages. The subject priorities are (1) sciences (including technology), (2) social sciences (including psychology and history), and (3) linguistics and literature. The report recommends that serials (including monographic series) and government publications be selected for classification by the same criteria as other material. Since the division cannot expand in some areas without also contracting in others, the report recommends that the division limit its coverage to material published within the last five years and deemphasize ephemeral materials, including pamphlets.

The subcommittee hopes to finish revising its draft by mail and submit the final report to the Subject Analysis Committee in San Antonio. [*Julianne Beall*]

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